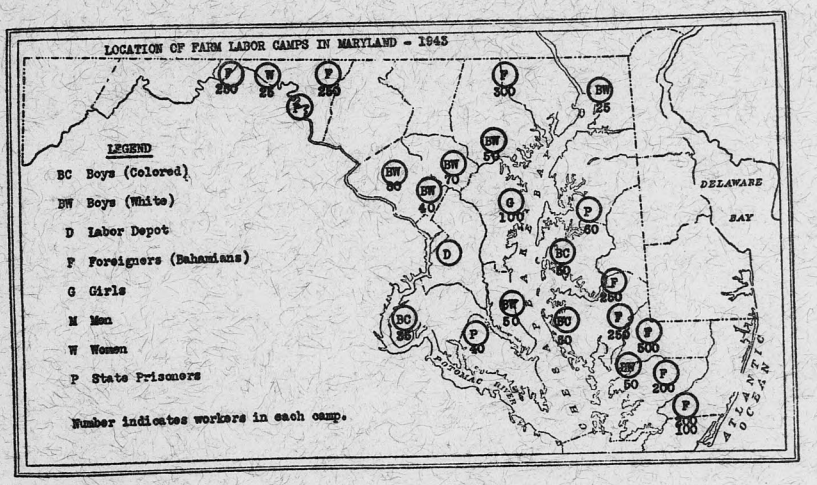
# Maryland Agriculture In Wartime




## Twenty-Ninth Annual Report

## FOR THE YEAR 1943

## EXTENSION SERVICE

## UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

## The Board of Regents of the University of Maryland and the Maryland State Board of Agriculture

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics,
Extension Service, University of Maryland, and United
States Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

T. B. SYMONS, Director

(Distributed in Furtherance of Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914)

## LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

---

DR. H. C. BYRD,

*President, University of Maryland:*

I have the honor to present herewith the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report covering the work of the Extension Service of the University of Maryland, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1943, together with a financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS B. SYMONS,
*Director, Extension Service.*

January 4, 1944.

---

TO HIS EXCELLENCY HERBERT R. O'CONOR,

*Governor of Maryland:*

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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
# EXTENSION SERVICE

For the Year, 1943

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THOMAS B. SYMONS, *Director*

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PRODUCTION of food in record quantities, particularly certain types of foods, has been generally recognized as ranking in importance with production of implements of war. In producing the record quantities of food, Maryland farmers have been confronted with many limitations, restrictions, and handicaps. The major work of specialists and agents of the Extension Service has been associated directly or indirectly with helping farm people to meet their food production and conservation goals under existing conditions, together with leadership and assistance in many wartime measures in which rural people as well as others had a part.

It has been a strenuous time for farm people and for extension workers. Notwithstanding the handicaps, some of which will be mentioned in connection with various phases of the work, food production in Maryland has been maintained at the levels called for, with the exception of a few crops that were affected by the severe drought late in the season.

The demands on County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents during this war period have been more serious than before. The need for additional workers was so great at the end of the year that there was promise of assistance in 1944.

## Farm Labor

In May, 1943, Congress requested the Federal and State Extension Services to take over the farm labor program and appropriated certain funds for its operation. This was an entirely new project for the Extension Service. The country

was fearful of a food shortage resulting from the drains on farm labor, and Congress felt that the Extension Service system could better handle the situation than any other agency.

**At the top is the camp at Hebron that housed Bahamian farm workers and below these workers are busy saving the crop of snap beans.**

Maryland had sensed the situation developing during 1941 and 1942 and had set up a competent State Farm Labor Advisory Committee, with similar committees organized in the counties by the county agents. The county committee dealt with local Draft Boards in considering deferment of agricultural workers. The State Committee, headed by P. C. Turner, did yeoman service in contacts with the State Selective Service Board and Directors.

With the passage of Federal legislation, a definite organization charged with this responsibility was set up in the Extension Service, to work in conjunction with all members of the Service, including specialists and county agents.

Policies were determined by the State Labor Advisory Committee. Conferences were held with the county agents and a direct attack on the problem was initiated. Plans were made for mobilizing local labor in the towns and cities and cooperation of the Federal Extension Service and Office of Farm Labor was obtained in bringing in foreign laborers. Of a total of about 4,500 Bahamians brought into the country, about 1,800 were assigned to Maryland. This labor was eminently satisfactory and of untold assistance in relieving harvest demands in various crops.

Through the cooperation of Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, a conference was arranged with five states south of Maryland to promote migrant labor into this State. Though the number of migrants was less than in former years, a substantial number—approximately 1,500—came from the Southern states to help in the harvest.

**Boys from high schools in Maryland and Washington, D. C., did their part in meeting the farm labor shortage.**

With the addition of foreign labor, the mobilization of local labor, including boys, girls and women, and the curtailment of yields of some crops by drought, the labor situation in 1943 proved fairly satisfactory to all concerned. People throughout the State expressed eminent satisfaction with the manner in which the Extension Service took hold and met the demands in this important war activity.

Over 100,000 placements of agricultural workers were made by the Extension Service in 1943. The vocational and public school authorities are due much credit for their contribution in mobilizing boys and girls for farm work.

## Feed Shortages

There were difficult feed problems throughout practically the entire year. It was necessary to cope with shortages of protein feeds, grains, and roughages. In response to wartime

was fearful of a food shortage resulting from the drains on farm labor, and Congress felt that the Extension Service system could better handle the situation than any other agency.

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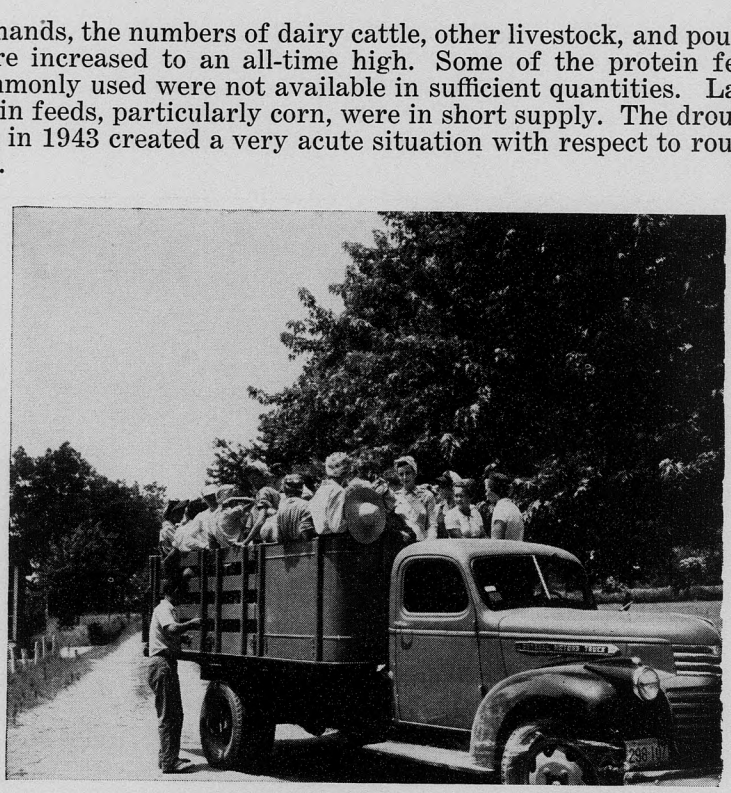

**Women and girls at Camp Milbur did yeoman service in saving the bean crop and also came to the rescue of growers needing tobacco strippers. This truck load of workers starts for their days' work.**

In the case of protein feeds and grains, the Extension Service put forth every effort to encourage and assist farmers in producing as large quantities as possible at home, and in helping them to devise rations whereby the existing supplies would be used most efficiently. Particularly in the case of poultry was it necessary to devise different rations from those in common use.

The corn crop was cut by drought and certain restrictions and price relations prevented corn being imported as in normal times. Farmers were forced to use wheat, barley and other feeds to a greater extent and information for such use was supplied by the Extension Service.

## Drought Hay Program

When the drought assumed serious proportions in July, 1943, it became evident that drastic action must be taken to

maintain the milk supply and the increased numbers of other livestock. As an outcome of a conference on August 23, in which representatives of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and parts of North Carolina participated, two committees were set up. One was to negotiate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for importation of hay, and the other to devise plans to enable farmers to best meet the drought situation from a farm management standpoint. The Director of the Maryland Extension Service was chairman of the former committee and the Director of the Virginia Extension Service was chairman of the latter committee.

**Two workers from Camp Milbur fill their baskets with snap beans**

A plan for bringing hay into the drought areas was perfected quickly with the Administrator of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The task was assigned to the Southern States Cooperative. The Commodity Credit Corporation provided a subsidy of from $10 to $15 a ton. A total of 11,585 cars of hay were brought into the drought areas, and, of these, 4,296 cars were delivered in Maryland. The general cost to farmers was $20 for mixed hay, $25 for first-cutting alfalfa, and $27.50 for second-cutting of alfalfa.

The Southern States Cooperative volunteered to do this business in behalf of farmers without profit and did an excellent job in meeting the emergency. While a handling margin of $2.00

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a ton was generally agreed upon, the savings on the hay operations amounted to $245,907.37, which Southern States turned back to the Government. It was an extremely satisfactory emergency program and a wonderful help to dairymen and stockmen in the distressing situation.

## Labor Priorities

The Director of Extension was named by the U. S. War Food Administrator to serve on the Baltimore Manpower Priorities Committee, set up by the Manpower Commission to consider the assignment of labor to various industries in the Baltimore area. Later he requested that the Regional Director of the Food Distribution Agency in Baltimore be associated with him on this committee. It required considerable time to investigate the various industrial needs, such as fertilizer plants, meat packing plants, bread manufacturers, and other industrial concerns producing products of eminent concern to the production of food.

Later authority was granted for setting up the Modified Area Production Urgency Committee, made up of representatives of Federal agencies. The purpose of this committee was to analyze the production of various industries to determine their priority from the standpoint of urgency for war needs.

## Cooperation with AAA

The Extension Service has maintained cordial relations with the Agricultural Adjustment Agency in Maryland. There has been considerable segregation of the activities in line with policies emanating in Washington. The work of the AAA was largely divorced from the county agent offices in the counties and separate offices established at College Park. It has been the aim to serve as competently as possible when assistance was desired or asked, and the program has gone forward with a number of modifications due to war conditions.

With the clear definition of duties within the scope of the Extension Service and AAA by Washington authorities, less importance has attended the activities of the War Board.

## Soil Conservation

With the efforts to achieve maximum production of practically all crops, it has been recognized that special attention should be given to conservation of soils and moisture, from the standpoints of both present and future production. Sound conservation measures have been included as a feature of all programs of the Extension Service designed to help increase production.

The broad program carried on in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service made distinct progress, which is reported

more fully in the agronomy report. Extension specialists and agents cooperated fully in the educational and technical phases of that program. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the hearty cooperation of Edward M. Davis, Conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, and his staff.

### Victory Gardens

While it was not possible to obtain definite reports, it is known that the gardens in Maryland, notwithstanding the drought, made a substantial addition to the food supply. Farm gardens were enlarged and given greater care; the urban gardens were practically a clear gain in food production.

Great emphasis was placed on the necessity for canning, or conserving in some way, the products not used while fresh. Home Demonstration Agents carried extensive programs of instruction and demonstration in the several methods of conserving vegetables and fruits. They were given hearty cooperation by vocational and public school authorities where canning centers were operated. As the outcome of efforts of all forces, including the homemakers, a tremendous quantity of food was conserved in Maryland. A notable feature of this work was the large number of non-farm families served, probably more than in any former year.

### Food Fights For Freedom Program

With a view to impressing people generally with the vital part food plays in winning the war, and the necessity for everyone to produce and conserve to the utmost, the Extension Service joined with the State council of Defense and other agencies in a state-wide program. The Director of Extension is chairman of a state comittee composed of representatives of farm organizations, women's organizations, Office of Civilian Defense, and others. Similar committees in the counties are carrying the program to both rural and urban people. Through this set-up much has been accomplished in keeping people informed as to various war-time food measures and the background for their need.

### Looking to Post-War

While putting forth every effort to carry out the many programs essential to or helpful in winning the war, steps have been taken in planning for the post-war period. Out of a conference of outstanding leaders in all fields of agriculture and rural life, a State Post-War Planning Committee was created with the Director of Extension as chairman. It was authorized to set up subcommittees for considering the many phases of the problem. Seventeen sub-committees are now studying their respective fields. Their reports and recommendations will be discussed by rural people throughout the state and coordinated into a program for post-war in Maryland.

## Women's Activities

More detailed report of the work conducted with the rural women of the state is given elsewhere, but mention must be made of the contribution they made to activities other than those directly associated with the home. Probably no one fully appreciates the help they gave in meeting the farm labor problem. On numerous farms, the women of the family replaced farm workers and are due major credit for saving the crops. Likewise, they took an active part in practically all war-time measures.

## Miscellaneous Activities

Because of their intimate association with rural people, their understanding of their conditions, and the mutual confidence established through the years, the Extension workers in the counties were called upon for leadership in a wide variety of wartime measures. To mention only a few, they included salvage campaigns, information on rationing and restrictions of various commodities, campaigns for care and repair or farm and home equipment, for the use and saving of used containers, for prevention of loss by fire and accidents, and for the sale of War Bonds and stamps. Selective Service Boards looked to county agents for advice as to deferment for farm work. In all campaigns and measures affecting rural people, the Extension Agents had a key part.

## Negro Extension Work

Any description of the work carried on by Negro farm people of Maryland under the wartime conditions of 1943 would be largely a repetition of statements regarding extension work in the state as a whole. They have worked toward the same goals and have been inspired with the same loyal purpose. Their achievements in food production and other wartime programs have been most gratifying.

While it was not possible to provide as much assistance as was needed in some of the sections of the state where the Negro population is more concentrated, there is prospect of improvement in that respect. The colored local agents, both men and women, have rendered most valuable service to their people as evidenced by the results achieved. Especially in their efforts toward production and conservation of food for the families and encouraging more home-grown food and feed has their work been outstanding.

The extension specialists serve the Negro population as well as the whites, and in counties where there are no local agents the county agricultural and home demonstration agents serve the colored people.

## Cooperating Agencies

Splendid cooperation exists with the State Department of Education, the State Grange, Maryland Farm Bureau, the State Council of Defense, the State Director of the War Manpower Commission, and other State agencies in the prosecution of wartime activities. The sympathetic cooperation of the President and Board of Regents in the many problems that have developed as a result of the war is gratefully acknowledged.

## Crop Yields and Values

Maryland harvested approximately 1,625,000 acres of crops in 1943, only 2,000 acres less than the acreage harvested in 1942. Yields per acre of nearly all crops were lower than in 1942, and the total production was correspondingly less. The prices received for nearly all kinds of farm products were distinctly higher than the previous war, so that the income realized from farm crops was considerably greater.

The early part of the season was rather favorable, but a severe drought in late summer greatly reduced final yields. The 1943 total farm value of principal crops, including truck crops, was $80,264,000, or 4 percent higher than the 1942 value of similar crops. The 1943 value of truck crop production was $21,642,000, compared with $17,702,000 in 1942.

In keeping with the custom of former years, the acreage, yields, and values of principal crops and number and value of livestock are given in the following table, as reported by the Maryland Crop Reporting Service.

**Production and Value of Crops**

| Crop and Year | Acres | Per Acre | Total | Unit | Per Unit | Total Value | Value Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Corn** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 454,999 | 26.0 | 11,804,000 | Bus. | $1.28 | $15,109,000 | $23.28 |
| 1942 | 454,000 | 36.0 | 16,344,000 | " | .98 | 16,017,000 | 35.28 |
| 1941 | 450,000 | 35.0 | 15,750,000 | " | .85 | 13,388,000 | 29.75 |
| **Wheat** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 289,000 | 17.0 | 4,913,000 | " | 1.58 | 7,763,000 | 26,85 |
| 1942 | 307,000 | 19.5 | 5,986,000 | " | 1.28 | 7,662,000 | 24,95 |
| 1941 | 345,000 | 21.0 | 7,245,000 | " | 1.06 | 7,680,000 | 22.26 |
| **Oats** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 43,000 | 24.0 | 1,032,000 | " | .88 | 908,000 | 21.10 |
| 1942 | 37,000 | 30.0 | 1,110,000 | " | .61 | 677,000 | 18.30 |
| 1941 | 32,000 | 32.0 | 1,024,000 | " | .56 | 573,000 | 19.91 |
| **Barley** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 76,000 | 23.0 | 1,748,000 | " | 1.09 | 1,905,000 | 25.06 |
| 1942 | 86,000 | 27.5 | 2,365,000 | " | .67 | 1,585,000 | 18.43 |
| 1941 | 78.000 | 26.0 | 2,028,000 | " | .63 | 1,278,000 | 16.38 |

## Production and Value of Crops (Continued)

| Crop and Year | Acres | Per Acre | Total | Unit | Per Unit | Total Value | Value Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rye** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 21,000 | 13.0 | 273,000 | Bus. | 1.35 | 369,000 | 17.57 |
| 1942 | 21,000 | 14.0 | 294,000 | " | .85 | 250,000 | 11.90 |
| 1941 | 15,000 | 14.0 | 210,000 | " | .73 | 153,000 | 10.20 |
| **Buckwheat** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 5,000 | 21.0 | 105,000 | " | 1.24 | 130,000 | 26.00 |
| 1942 | 5,000 | 19.5 | 98,000 | " | .82 | 80,000 | 16.00 |
| 1941 | 5,000 | 20.0 | 100,000 | " | .72 | 72,000 | 14.40 |
| **Potatoes** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 22,500 | 88.0 | 1,980,000 | " | 1.50 | 2,970,000 | 132.00 |
| 1942 | 19,600 | 103.0 | 2,019,000 | " | 1.21 | 2,443,000 | 124.64 |
| 1941 | 20,000 | 96.0 | 1,920,000 | " | .80 | 1,536,000 | 76.80 |
| **Sweet Potatoes** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 8,000 | 120.0 | 960,000 | " | 2.45 | 2,352,000 | 294.00 |
| 1942 | 8,000 | 180.0 | 1,440,000 | " | 1.14 | 1,642,000 | 205.25 |
| 1941 | 8,000 | 130.0 | 1,040,000 | " | 1.06 | 1,102,000 | 137.75 |
| **Hay (All Tame)** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 441,000 | 1.24 | 545,000 | Tons | 23.10 | 12,590,000 | 28.55 |
| 1942 | 413,000 | 1.34 | 553,000 | " | 16.60 | 9,180,000 | 22.23 |
| 1941 | 419,000 | 1.13 | 472,000 | " | 14.60 | 6,891,000 | 16.45 |
| **Tobacco** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 32,600 | 540.0 | 17,604,000 | Lbs. | .60 | 10,562,000 | 324.00 |
| 1942 | 38,000 | 740.0 | 28,120,000 | " | .565 | 15,888,000 | 418.10 |
| 1941 | 40,300 | 750.0 | 30,225,000 | " | .301 | 9,098,000 | 225.76 |
| **Apples (Com'l Crop)** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | ..... | ..... | 864,000 | Bus. | 2.35 | 2,030,000 | ..... |
| 1942 | ..... | ..... | 2,211,000 | " | 1.06 | 2,089,000 | ..... |
| 1941 | ..... | ..... | 1,905,000 | " | .91 | 1,734,000 | ..... |
| **Peaches** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | ..... | ..... | 221,000 | " | 4.20 | 928,000 | ..... |
| 1942 | ..... | ..... | 476,000 | " | 1.40 | 666,000 | ..... |
| 1941 | ..... | ..... | 563,000 | " | .90 | 507,000 | ..... |
| **Tomatoes (For Mfg.)** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 72,200 | 4.4 | 317,700 | Tons | 30.60 | 9,722,000 | 134.65 |
| 1942 | 66,800 | 5.0 | 334,000 | " | 23.80 | 7,949,000 | 119.00 |
| 1941 | 54,800 | 5.1 | 279,500 | " | 19.90 | 5,562,000 | 101.50 |
| **Sweet Corn (For Mfg.)** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 48,200 | 1.1 | 53,000 | " | 19.40 | 1,028,000 | 21.33 |
| 1942 | 47,600 | 2.3 | 109,500 | " | 14.10 | 1,544,000 | 32.44 |
| 1941 | 37,900 | 2.4 | 91,000 | " | 11.50 | 1,046,000 | 27.60 |
| **Cantaloupes** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 4,800 | 90.0 | 432,000 | Crts. | 3.20 | 1,382,000 | 287.92 |
| 1942 | 5,400 | 115.0 | 621,000 | " | 1.30 | 807,000 | 149.44 |
| 1941 | 6,000 | 90.0 | 540,000 | " | .65 | 351,000 | 58.50 |
| **Strawberries** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 4,000 | 50.0 | 200,000 | " | 5.50 | 1,100,000 | 275.00 |
| 1942 | 5,100 | 60.0 | 306,000 | " | 2.85 | 872,000 | 170.98 |
| 1941 | 6,000 | 60.0 | 360,000 | " | 2.45 | 882,000 | 147.00 |
| **Snap Beans (For Mfg.)** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 14,800 | 1.2 | 17,800 | Tons | 106.50 | 1,896,000 | 128.11 |
| 1942 | 13,500 | 1.5 | 20,200 | " | 75.80 | 1,531,000 | 113.41 |
| 1941 | 13,000 | 1.2 | 15,600 | " | 58.90 | 919,000 | 70.70 |
| **Green Peas (For Mfg.)** | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 15,900 | 1650 lbs. | 13,120 | " | 90.70 | 1,190,000 | 74.84 |
| 1942 | 15,200 | 1200 " | 9,120 | " | 72.40 | 660,000 | 43.42 |
| 1941 | 12,500 | 1510 " | 9,440 | " | 57.10 | 539,000 | 43.12 |

## LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

**January 1, 1944**

| | Number | Value Per Head | Total Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horses | 73,000 | $103.00 | $ 7,511,000 |
| Mules | 20,000 | 135.00 | 2,700,000 |
| Milk Cows | 216,000 | 122.00 | 26,352,000 |
| Other Cattle | 150,000 | 55.70 | 8,354,000 |
| Sheep | 52,000 | 10.10 | 524,000 |
| Hogs | 289,000 | 10.30 | 2,978,000 |
| Chickens | 4,756,000 | 1.23 | 5,850,000 |
| Turkeys | 61,000 | 6.10 | 372,000 |

## ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Service has been conducted as heretofore. Obviously war conditions have made the administration more difficult in view of the tremendous demands in every direction with no additional funds with which to meet them.

The demand of the draft on our forces has been more serious in the case of specialists than county agents. We have lost many valuable men. However, notwithstanding these problems, we have met the situation and feel that not only the educational program, but various other services incident to the farm labor program, have been carried out successfully. We are in receipt of many testimonials from our people indicating their satisfaction in the conduct of the farm labor program. It was a new venture for the Extension forces, but with the cooperation of all forces, we were able to prevent loss of food.

There has been no change in our supervisory force.

It has been difficult to meet the demands for increased salaries due to the cost of living and other necessities with no increase in appropriations.

### Changes in Personnel

A.B. Hamilton was appointed part-time Farm Management Specialist October 1, 1942.

Miss Virginia V. Mackle resigned as Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent in Baltimore County November 1, 1942.

Milton A. Petty was appointed part-time Specialist in Pathology January 1, 1943.

Miss Jesse M. Hammerly was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Frederick County January 1, 1943.

Miss Helen F. Willerton was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Wicomico County January 15, 1943.

Miss Helen M. Harner resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Queen Anne's County January 31, 1943.

Miss Ruth E. Shaw was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Queen Anne's County February 1, 1943. She resigned March 15, 1943.

Miss Marianna Lee Long was transferred from County Home Demonstration Agent in Garrett County to County Home Demonstration Agent in Queen Anne's County May 1, 1943.

Mrs. Mildred Barton Hoffman was reappointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Garrett County May 10, 1943.

Milton D. Moore, County Agent in Washington County, died March 10, 1943.

Mark K. Miller was transferred from County Agent in Queen Anne's County to County Agent in Washington County May 15, 1943.

J. W. Eby was transferred from Assistant County Agent in Queen Anne's County to County Agent in the same County May 16, 1943.

Willard W. Hickman was appointed Assistant County Agent in Queen Anne's County July 1, 1943.

Callendar F. Winslow resigned as Extension Forester April 21, 1943.

Harry W. Dengler was appointed Extension Forester July 1, 1943.

John W. Wessells resigned as Assistant in Marketing May 15, 1943.

Howard J. Twilley was reappointed Marketing Specialist May 16, 1943. He resigned August 31, 1943.

R. S. Forrester was appointed Assistant in Marketing March 1, 1943.

W. Sherard Wilson was transferred from Assistant County Agent in Harford County to Assistant in Boys' Club Work in the State May 1, 1943. He entered military service August 5, 1943.

Chester M. Cissel was reappointed as Assistant County Agent June 1, 1943. His new territory is Harford County. He resigned September 8, 1943.

Howard M. Gross resigned as Specialist in Agronomy June 6, 1943.

Charles Fuller resigned as County Agent in Dorchester County June 17, 1943.

H. W. Beggs was transferred from Assistant County Agent in Allegany and Washington Counties to County Agent in Dorchester County June 16, 1943.

Lewis A. Schnebly was appointed Assistant County Agent in Washington County July 1, 1943. He resigned September 2, 1943.

Grady L. Wise was appointed Assistant County Agent in Allegany and Garrett Counties September 16, 1943. He resigned October 31, 1943.

D. Vernon Holter was appointed Assistant County Agent in Washington County September 7, 1943.

Joseph M. Steger was appointed Assistant County Agent in Allegany and Garrett Counties October 27, 1943.

George Hyatt, Jr., was appointed Dairy Specialist June 16, 1943.

Milton E. Miller was appointed Animal Husbandry Specialist March 1, 1943. He resigned June 30, 1943.

Mrs. Frances D. Ritchings resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Anne Arundel County July 31, 1943.

Miss Mirian F. Parmenter was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Anne Arundel County October 1, 1943.

Miss Adeline M. Hoffman resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Carroll County August 14, 1943.

Miss Justina C. Crosby was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Carroll County September 15, 1943.

Engel Gilbert, Assistant in Japanese Beetle Control Work, entered military service August 21, 1943.

Miss Sybil E. Nance resigned as Colored Home Demonstration Agent for Eastern Shore Counties August 31, 1943.

Edward G. Jenkins retired as State Boys' Club Agent August 31, 1943.

Wilson L. Smith resigned as Assistant in Plant Pathology May 15, 1943.

Ural G. Bee was appointed Animal Husbandry Specialist September 1, 1943.

Miss Esther L. Knowles resigned as Home Management Specialist October 25, 1943.

Howard C. Barker resigned as Dairy Specialist October 31, 1943.

John A. Conover retired as Dairy Specialist October 31, 1943.

Floyd J. Arnold was appointed Dairy Specialist September 1, 1943.

## Sources of Extension Revenue

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, there were available for Extension Work the following Funds: Federal Smith-Lever, $63,063.69; Bankhead-Jones, $108,235.27; Capper-Ketcham, $26,453.25; State Funds for Agriculture and Home Economics Extension, $120,666.12; Special Dairy Funds, $4,100.59; Cantaloupe Fund, $1,509.38; State Horticultural Fund, $12,928.29; Strawberry Disease Fund, $4,467.45; Tobacco Disease Fund, $4,033.44; Bee Disease Fund, $2,559.64; Fund for Enforcement of Fresh Egg Law, $7,406.90; Soil Conservation and Drainage Fund, $8,749.41; Quick Soil Testing Fund, $2,580.73; Special Marketing Funds, $10,214.78; Miscellaneous Funds, including Advanced Registry, Marketing Inspection Funds, etc., $44,097.24; and $88,692.00 contributed by the various counties; or a total of $509,758.18. In addition, $23,745.52 was used for Insect Control Work and $3,809.50 was disbursed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; making a grand total of $537,313.20. Also, $49,831.43 was used from an emergency appropriation for Japanese Beetle Control.

During the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, there are available: Federal Smith-Lever, $63,063.69; Bankhead-Jones, $108,235.27; Capper-Ketcham, $26,453.25; State Funds for Agriculture and Home Economics Extension, $135,656.00; Special Dairy Fund, $3,234.00; Cantaloupe Fund, $1,500.00; State Horticultural Funds, $11,546.00; Strawberry Disease Fund; $4,500.00; Tobacco Disease Fund, $4,500.00; Bee Disease Fund, $2,000.00; Fund for Enforcement of Fresh Egg Law, $7,500.00; Soil Conservation and Drainage Funds, $8,800.00; Quick Soil Testing Fund, $3,000.00; Special Marketing Funds, $9,700.00; State War Emergency Fund, $17,000.00; Miscellaneous Funds (estimated) including Advanced Registry, Marketing Inspection Funds, etc., $45.000.00; and $99,878.00 contributed by the various counties; or a total of $551,566.21. In addition, there are available $18,543.00 for Insect Control Work and $4,120.00 disbursed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; making a grand total of $574,229.21. Also, there is available about $40,000.00 for official Japanese beetle Control work in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

## PUBLICATIONS

As the Extension Service was called upon to participate in ever-increasing wartime measures and programs, the demand for informational material increased correspondingly. It was necessary to devise ways for getting essential information to large numbers of people in the minimum of time. Publications of various types, together with the public press and radio, proved effective means to that end.

While the general types of publications issued in former years were continued, there was need for special types. As an example, a timely printed letter was sent to dairymen and livestockmen each month, each letter bringing to their attention information which would help in meeting the serious feed situation. Information on other important problems was supplied those most interested at times when it would be most effective.

On the whole, the tendency was toward smaller publications, aimed at bringing specific information to those affected.

Approximately 150,000 copies of bulletins, circulars, and publications of that type were printed and distributed during the year. This does not include the small publications, or letters referred to, nor the large volume of mimeographed material prepared at headquarters and in the counties. Nor does it include the *Extension Service News,* a 4-page paper sent to 2,500 leaders each month.

The public press of the state continued to be a most valuable cooperating agency in disseminating information pertaining to extension and wartime programs. The daily papers and press services were supplied with specially prepared news stories and a regular service was provided the weekly papers. More than 300 releases were sent to the weekly papers from the central office, and the county offices of extension workers provided many more for the papers of their respective counties.

## EXTENSION AGENTS ON THE HOME FRONT

A few figures from the reports of County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents indicate how widely their services have been in demand, and the extent to which they have reached the people of the state with educational programs and information to help them in meeting their wartime goals.

In spite of the increased demands upon their time, the Extension Agents were able to make 22,045 personal visits to 11,650 different farms and homes to give assistance and advice. There were 115,273 calls made at their offices and 106,461 telephone calls by people seeking information regarding farm and home problems, or some of the war measures. Local papers assisted in disseminating information by publishing 4,841 articles by the agents, and 134 talks were broadcast by radio. In providing the information asked for, or desired, agents distributed 115,691 bulletins during the year.

Demonstrations have always been an effective method of extension teaching. In 1943, there were 5,789 method demonstrations which were witnessed by 108,396 persons. The Extension Agents participated in 4,197 other meetings in connec-

tion with their work, with an attendance of 135,448. Reports showed 54,888 changes in agricultural practices and 40,365 changes in home practices as a result of Extension programs.

## COUNTY DEMONSTRATION WORK

It is a worthy tribute to the extension agents that they are almost invariably the first, or among the first, who are thought of when there is need for carrying out programs in the respective counties. Their record in prosecuting effectively whatever they have been called upon to do and the confidence and understanding they have established with the people of their counties have made them key persons in most of the wartime programs, even those that affect all the people as well as those on farms. It is commendable that in many cases they have been able to supply leadership in civic and community life, as well as in agricultural matters.

With scarcely any additional assistance, and at times without the help of workers who were called to the colors, it was necessary to develop their programs of work almost exclusively from the standpoint of contribution to the war effort. In other words, the things that would contribute most to winning the war and to living under wartime conditions came first, and other things in proportion to their importance when measured from that standpoint.

Increased production of farm products, was, of course, the big general program. This, however, had many problems and ramifications in a state with such highly diversified agriculture. How to produce more dairy, livestock and poultry products with limited supplies of important feeds; prevention of loss from insects and diseases with substitute insecticides and fungicides; production and conservation of more fruits and vegetables for home use; providing labor and efficient use of farm and home equipment; shortages of various kinds and restrictions and regulations; these were some of the things with which the extension agents had to help the people of their counties.

Added to these things which are more strictly in the field that has been considered extension work, there were drives for salvage of badly needed materials, campaigns for sale of war bonds and stamps, for blood donations, for fire prevention, for prevention of loss by accidents, and many others.

Most of the extension agents have been in their respective counties for a number of years and their work is organized for efficiency. The fine cooperation of rural organizations and local leaders made it possible for them to accomplish several times as

much as they could have done alone. The effective work of volunteer leaders, so generously given at a time when they were so busy, cannot be too highly commended.

## HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Interest in home demonstration work was never keener than during the past year. To the surprise of everyone, attendance at meetings has kept up, in spite of restrictions on transportation. Women have traveled together, thus sharing gasoline with their neighbors. The homemakers' club meetings have been the only social outlet for many of the mothers.

The theme of the homemakers' program for 1943 was "Family adjustments for victory through conservation and thrift." If this theme is studied carefully from all angles, it is apparent that it is all-inclusive. Some of the aims of the program were:

1. Help homemakers and their families plan, produce, conserve and consume the foods that promote health and strength.

2. Help homemakers meet the present-day shortages and use present-day substitutes without affecting health or good family routine unduly.

3. Help homemakers care for and repair household appliances so that they will last for the duration without calling upon service men more than absolutely necessary.

4. Help homemakers provide livable homes for all members of their families for the duration without having to buy new and expensive furniture and equipment.

5. Help homemakers clothe their families at minimum cost, getting maximum results in looks, comfort and health.

6. Help homemakers use good quality materials from old garments, instead of buying new, wartime materials which may not be as durable.

7. And, mainly, to hold on to the traditions in life that we know to be worthwhile and to face the changes and the challenge that now confronts us in everyday living during the war.

The nutrition program was devoted largely to helping families plan and provide for their food needs on a yearly basis. Greater production and conservation of food, together with emphasis on utilization of food to build up and maintain good health, were the high points in the 1943 program.

Even though a large number of rural women and girls worked on the farms and in various wartime community programs, they managed to produce and conserve the largest quantity of food in

many years. Demonstrations and information on canning, drying, brining, freezing and storage were provided by extension specialists and agents. Home Demonstration Agents assisted at 125 of 137 Food Preservation Centers that were conducted in 20 counties. They cooperated in the food and health work of various agencies.

Taking care of the clothing on hand, mending, remodeling and home sewing were means of holding the clothing budget at a low level and at the same time keeping the family suitably and well dressed. Clothing thrift was recommended and accepted as a way to release money for war bonds and prevent inflation. The scarcity of low-cost clothing was a spur to home sewing.

Demonstrations and clinics were held to stimulate interest in best use and care of garments on hand. Extension agents trained neighborhood leaders to instruct beginners in easy and efficient methods of clothing construction. Mending of men's suits was demonstrated at 329 club meetings to approximately 9,000 women. Exhibits of models and mended suits in store windows and at Grange and Farm Bureau meetings aroused interest in this means of prolonging wear. Twenty-eight meetings to instruct women in care, use and repair of sewing machines resulted in 316 machines being taken home in good working order.

Women had a large part in the victory garden project and probably in the majority of cases the home garden was an undertaking of the women and girls of the family. Each county had an active garden committee and 38 garden schools were held throughout the state. Through the gardening and food preservation work the extension agents served many people whom they had not reached before.

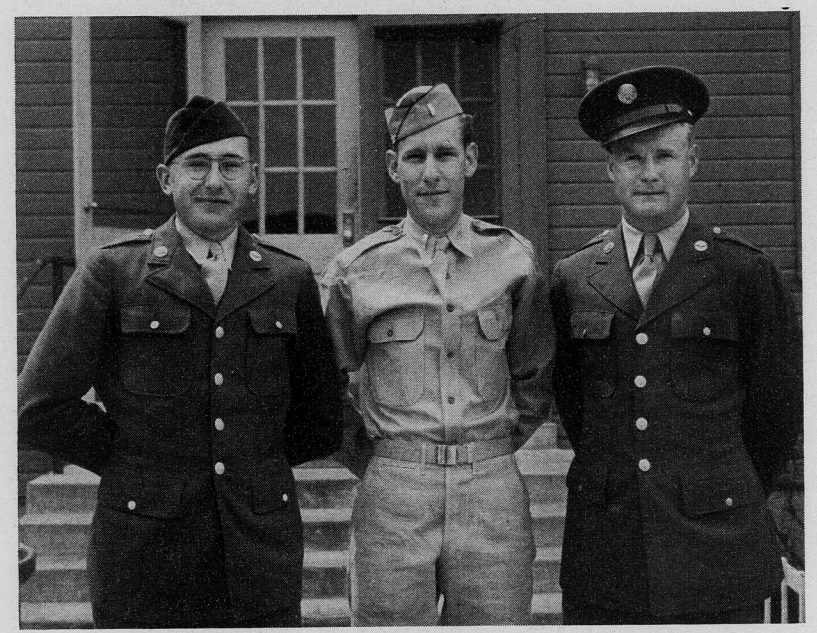
## BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUBS

A feature of the 4-H Club war effort was an increase in practically all food production projects and a slight reduction in other types of work. Members gave their efforts to projects that resulted in immediate increase of food. For example, there was a marked change in the swine club enrollment from members owning a breeding animal to a project that involved feeding three or more hogs for market.

As a contribution to the food production effort, 5,943 members of boys' 4-H clubs produced approximately 1,800 acres of garden crops; 1,529 poultry club members produced 106,611 chickens; 835 dairy club members raised 1,450 dairy animals; 154 beef club members raised 184 beef cattle; and 959 swine club members raised 2,804 hogs.

Practically all 4-H Club members did extra work to help relieve the labor shortage, and they were active in all salvage campaigns, war bond sales, farm machinery repair, and other wartime measures.

One feature of the work was a "Feed-A-Fighter" program, in which awards were made to boys and girls who produced enough food to supply a fighting man for at least a year. Most of the 279 who qualified produced enough food for more than one fighter, one boy producing enough for 17 men. The awards were provided by the Maryland State Fair Board.



**Former Maryland 4-H club boys had a prominent part in the 38-acre victory garden at Bolling Field Army Air Base. Left to right, they are: Pr. Merl Garletts, member of the Friendsville 4-H club and a local leader of the Union Bridge club; Lt. Frank McFarland, who was a member of a 4-H dairy judging team; and Pr. James Johnson, a 4-H club member from Georgia.**

Activities of 4-H Club members were greatly affected by wartime conditions. Teen-age girls and boys did the work of adults, both in the home and on the farm.

In the girls' 4-H Club work, 3,128 girls were enrolled in the victory garden program; 3,551 enrolled in food preservation, and 132,541 quarts were reported canned by club members. Clothing enrollment increased to 3,686. Club members made only neces-

sary new garments, and wore "remodeled" garments proudly. Twice as many girls, 1,644, were enrolled in home furnishing. Home management projects were particularly appealing when so many girls had added home duties and responsibilities, 1,632 girls being enrolled.

**Maurice Fuss of Frederick county is handed a "Feed-a-Fighter" certificate by Captain George Dunlap of the Military Department at the University. Maurice produced enough food to feed 17 fighters for a year. Many other 4-H club members produced enough for more than one member of the armed forces.**

Negro 4-H Club boys and girls made an excellent record in food production and conservation, especially in producing gardens, poultry and hogs. They also carried out war activities, such as salvage collection, buying stamps and bonds, giving longer hours and more days in harvest fields, and sharing the work and sacrifices in their homes.

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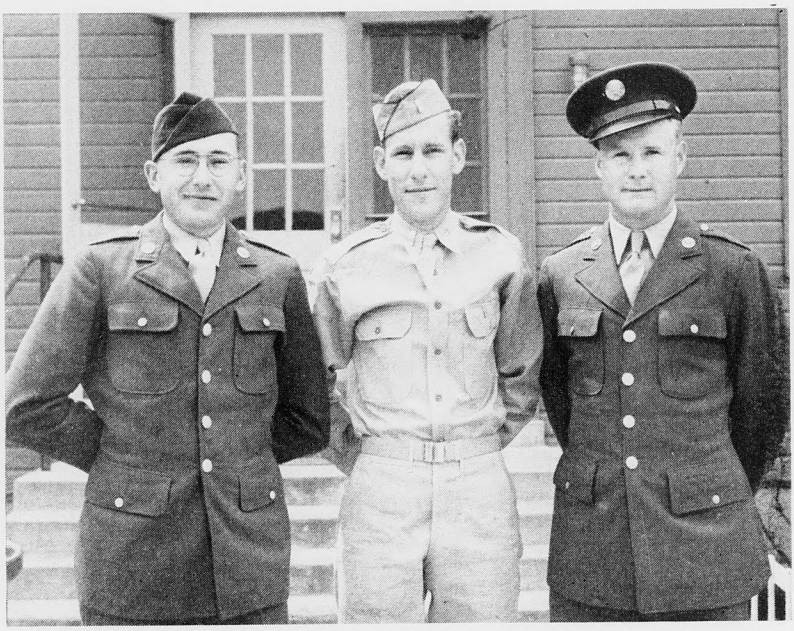

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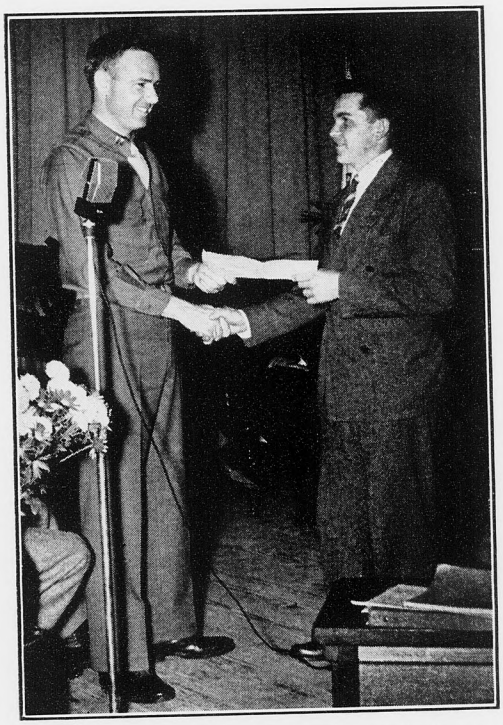

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## FARM CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

**Field Crops**—With the largest livestock population ever produced in the state, there was more or less of an emergency throughout practically all of the year from the standpoint of providing feed. This was greatly accentuated late in the season by a severe drought.

The Extension agronomy, dairy and livestock forces joined hands in a feeding and home-grown feed production program designed to help farmers and stockmen meet the difficult situation as nearly as possible. This systematic program had been in operation for a number of years and its effectiveness was well developed.

The need for producing as much feed as possible was never as urgent as in the past year. Improvement in pastures and hay crops offered the greatest opportunity. For that reason, extension workers gave major emphasis to practices which would help farmers to realize greater returns from their pasture lands and hay fields. Demonstrations were conducted to show the value of proper seeding, liming, fertilization and care and management of permanent pastures; production of supplementary pasture for mid-summer and late fall; and the production of hay and silage to be fed during late summer and fall when pasture was not adequate.

A full-season pasture program for Maryland was developed, which could easily be modified to fit all parts of the state. While it is a rather long-time measure, progress in putting such a program into effect was well started by farmers who recognized its value in providing more home-grown feed.

Increased acreage of soy beans was encouraged, both for oil production and adding to the supply of protein feeds. The drought late in the season caused much of the acreage intended for harvest as beans to be cut for hay.

The purpose of Maryland's Improved Seed Program is to impress upon growers the value of good seed of recommended varieties and to make available an unbiased inspection service which will insure a supply of such seed at reasonable prices. The effectiveness of this program is indicated by the purity and cleanliness of small grain fields and by the wide acceptancee of hybrid corn. The following amounts of seed passed field inspection in 1943: Two varieties of barley, 19,740 bus.; four varieties of wheat, 27,404 bus.; one variety of rye, 3,041 bus.; four varieties of hybrid corn, 11,675 bus.

With the effort to achieve maximum production of practically all crops, it was recognized that special attention should be given

to conservation of soils and moisture, from the standpoints of both present and future production. Sound conservation measures were included in all programs of the Extension Service designed to increase production. The broad program carried on in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service included most of the specific work done in that line. This program has progressed to the point that more than three-fourths of the farm land in the state is included in conservation districts, one district being added during the year and preliminary steps toward another. Specialists of the Extension Service had a prominent part in the technical and educational phases of the conservation work.

**Dairy**—Maryland farmers and dairymen were called upon to produce unprecedented amounts of milk and dairy products. The job of the Extension Service was to help them reach that goal, in spite of difficulties, and to lay a foundation for greater efficiency in production, both during the emergency and later.

With a view to getting the most from the limited supplies of feed available, five definite recommendations were made to all who milked cows. While it is difficult to measure the effect of an effort of that kind, it is evident that more interest is being taken in pasture improvement through fertilization and management; quality of hay is being improved through earlier cutting and better curing methods; greater dependence is being placed on roughage in dairy rations; more calves are being raised on dry feed systems using a minimum of milk; and more cows each year are fed according to their individual needs.

Great difficulty was encountered in maintaining the testing work, due to the shortage of testers. Despite the obstacles, the three types of production testing were continued. The year started with 8 operating Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, with 148 herds and 5,035 cows on test, a reduction of about 50 percent. By November 30, 1943, it was possible to build up the work to 14 associations, with 294 herds and 8,672 cows on test. Average production per cow in these associations has increased approximately 1,000 pounds since 1925. A similar increase for all cows in the state would mean more than five million dollars additional income annually.

The Herd Improvement Registry type of test is increasing in popularity and purebred breeders are relying more and more on this type of test to develop their herds, build breeding programs, and furnish official records that are beneficial in disposing of surplus breeding stock and making up pedigrees. While it was necessary to do some bi-monthly testing because of shortage of testers, this work was maintained and actually increased in volume during the year. In November, there were 39 breeders with 1,126 cows on test.

The number of cows on Advanced Registry test in Maryland has not varied greatly in the last six years.

**Livestock**—The need for producing all the meat possible under the wartime conditions existing in the state dictated the major part of the extension work with stockmen. Feed supplies were limited, it was necessary to use substitute feeds, and nutritional difficulties had to be guarded against. The drought aggravated the situation. Changes in emphasis on certain farm livestock feeding to make all available feeds serve war needs best added to the problems of producers. Much of the effort of extension workers was devoted to helping growers of meat animals deal with the many and varied problems encountered in meeting their production goals.

Maryland farmers responded to the request for increased pork production. The large increase in swine numbers called for extra emphasis on feeding and management to prevent undue waste of feed and labor, as well as badly needed food. Information on rations and substitute feeds was provided and demonstrations in swine management were set up on farms throughout the state. Particular attention was given to the large number of 4-H Club boys and girls who carried out swine projects.

Most of the work on feeding, care and management work with beef cattle was done through the livestock feeding and homegrown feed production program. Due to favorable prices, beef cattle breeding continued to go forward at a high rate. For the same reason, it was not possible to induce breeders to cull less desirable members of the breeding herds to the extent which might be desirable.

Somewhat less attention was given to horses, owing to the urgent needs in other lines. Feeding and management of horses for their most efficient use in the emergency period received greatest emphasis. Horse pulling contests brought out proper harnessing, shoeing and training of draft horses.

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

**Fruits**—Extension work with fruit growers was determined largely by the demands of a very unusual season and conditions. Demand and prices were such as to encourage production to the limit. Less than one-third of an apple crop and only slightly more than that percentage of a peach crop brought practically as great returns as the crops of the preceding year.

Shortage of labor was a major problem in most of the operations. Growers realize the need for removing unprofitable trees, but labor was not available. Largely through the efforts of the

extension specialist, women and high school labor was recruited for thinning, but little thinning was necessary. Pruning demonstrations were designed to help growers meet their present situation by using short-cut methods.

Throughout the year there was great need for keeping growers informed on price ceilings, the situation with respect to spray materials, use of substitute materials, location of containers, and other marketing problems incident to the changed conditions. Greater than usual emphasis was placed on avoiding bruising of fruit, because of the need for reducing food waste to the minimum.

While it is not possible to measure the results of such work, particularly for a single year, it is known that pruning is being done better, growers are becoming more interested in soil improvement; thinning is now an established practice; fertilizer is more widely used; harvest spray and deblossoming sprays are being adopted where necessary.

Poison ivy has grown so heavily in many orchards as to interfere with cultural, thinning and harvest operations. Following 15 demonstrations of a weed killer, some growers bought large amounts and treated all or part of their orchards. All reported excellent results.

**Vegetables**—While it is not possible to state in definite terms the contribution made to the food supply by home gardens, there is ample evidence that it was a substantial factor in providing wholesome, nutritious diets for the people of the state. One county reported that 99 percent of rural families had gardens.

Extension specialists and agents in the counties, both men and women, were called upon for home garden information throughout most of the year. Rural families have always had gardens, so that there was no material increase in number. There was a decided increase in the area devoted to production of vegetables, and especially in canning and storing of products.

Particular attention was given to urban and suburban groups because of their limited experience in gardening. Garden schools were held in many counties, and especially in the larger cities. Various civic organizations cooperated in arranging these schools. Community gardens were developed in Baltimore and other centers of large population.

A comprehensive victory garden bulletin was revised and distributed widely. A more abbreviated publication and timely articles in the public press helped many thousands of gardeners in making their venture a success.

**Canning Crops**—Some of the variety and fertilizer demonstrations with canning crops, such as were carried on in normal times, were conducted, but on a reduced scale because of the necessity for giving attention to emergency problems. Shortage of nitrogen was one of the principal fertilizer problems. Growers who followed the recommendation to plant legume cover crops in 1942 found it a big help.

The labor situation for both growers and canners was critical. With the short production due to drought, most of the acreage was harvested and canned, but with normal yields on the increased acreage it is probable that a substantial quantity would have been wasted because of insufficient help.

The severe drought during the summer resulted in lower yields per acre than in 1942 of all the major crops except peas and cucumbers for pickles.

With the interest in dehydration of vegetables stimulated by the war, many canners have considered this method of food preservation. It was necessary to give considerable attention to supplying information on dehydration and to attempting to work out practical procedures for commercial application, including dealing with the raw product and storage.

**Ornamental Gardening**—Work in ornamental gardening, compared with former years, was decidedly curtailed. Extension workers who conduct that line of work were compelled to assist with vegetable gardening and other activities more closely connected with the war. People generally were too busy with other things to respond to programs of home ground improvement involving major changes, although many families did much in bettering their home surroundings.

In addition to home grounds and farmsteads, demonstrations were given in landscaping school and church properties and one park. Upon request for assistance, preliminary work was started toward improvement of living conditions for the personnel, establishment of recreational facilities, and improvement of aesthetic values at the U.S. Mine Warfare Test Station located at Solomon's Island.

## POULTRY

The situation in certain parts of the poultry industry was more or less confused during a good part of the year and extension workers had to adjust their efforts to help solve as best they could a number of problems as they developed. Production of poultry and poultry products, particularly the broiler and fryer industry, had expanded greatly under the encouragement to produce as much as possible to replace other meats. Reduced feed

supplies and shortage of other items essential to production, together with price controls and marketing restrictions made it necessary for producers to materially change their plans from time to time.

The Extension Service cooperated with poultry organizations and other agencies in an effort to keep producers informed, the special aim being to enable them to adjust their operations in time to prevent acute problems and possible loss.

In spite of the shortage of labor and necessity for giving attention to wartime problems, commendable progress was made in the poultry improvement work conducted under the Maryland Poultry Improvement Board. More than 40 hatcheries, producing 20,000,000 chicks, participated in the improvement plan. All the flock owners supplying eggs to these hatcheries carried on breed improvement and pullorum control work. With increasing numbers of turkey eggs going to hatcheries to produce poults for sale, the need for greater attention to supervising production of larger numbers of better quality commercial poults was recognized. Proper selection of breeding birds by flock selecting agents, especially the toms used in flock matings of the larger breeders, has received particular attention. It is estimated that approximately one-fourth the number of poults started in Maryland in 1943 came from flocks and hatcheries that met the requirements of the Approved breeding stage of the Maryland Turkey Improvement Plan.

A comprehensive program was launched under the Maryland Fresh Egg Law. This program had made a good start and gave promise of producing good results in improved production and handling methods by producers, in better handling practices by dealers, especially retailers, and also in greater appreciation by consumers of what constitutes high quality in eggs and how to recognize and secure it. Regulations and orders issued from time to time by the OPA made it necessary through the larger part of the year to hold in abeyance the educational plans of this program. There were many marketing problems in connection with the broiler industry, which increased fourfold in four years. Most of these problems also were the outgrowth of regulations and restrictions, and little could be done except in the way of information and guidance.

## FORESTRY

The types of Extension work ordinarily conducted to improve forestry conditions in the state made less than usual progress in 1943. There was no specialist to head the work during a part of the year. The acute demand for forest products of most all kinds, shortage of suitable woods workers, scarcity of trucks and repair

parts, and lack of proper equipment made it necessary to devote principal attention to helping meet the heavy demands with as little injury to forests as possible.

While progress was made in the somewhat intensive farm forest projects in Harford and Worcester counties, it was necessarily slower than could have been achieved under normal conditions.

Late in the summer a serious shortage of pulpwood became apparent. The Extension Forester enlisted the cooperation of various companies and agencies in holding three pulpwood demonstrations in different parts of the state. It was the aim to help meet the pulpwood shortage and assist farmers and woodland owners who had no experience in pulpwood cutting and marketing. It was pointed out that woodlands would be improved by selling for pulpwood the inferior competing trees, and farmers were advised to take advantage of the favorable prices for the low quality trees. Ceiling prices on firewood were high enough to induce large numbers of farmers to supply that demand, although in some cases it was difficult to secure labor.

## TOBACCO

Because of the great demand for cigarettes and the recognized value of Maryland tobacco for that purpose, an increase in production was sought in 1943, although it was obvious that growers would encounter a number of difficulties. Labor was short, the supply of fertilizer was limited as to amount and quality, and other equipment was not available in sufficient quantities. Prospects were good until severe drought set in and as a consequence tobacco production fell short nearly 50 percent.

For a number of years, efforts have been made to induce more growers to use varieties or strains that are best for their soils. Arrangements were made whereby growers could get good seed from local sources and this appeared to be effective in getting more of them to use such seed.

There was less demand for testing soils and recommendations as to fertilization, probably due to the fact that farmers were too busy with other crops to take samples of their fields. Only 111 fields were tested and recommendations made.

The Extension Specialist aided materially in overcoming the difficulty in securing labor for stripping tobacco by training more than 100 inexperienced men and women in performing that task. These workers, who were from several government departments in Washington, stripped several thousand pounds of tobacco.

Methods used in buying tobacco in 1943 were such that they upset much of the good work that was done in past years. Due to wartime conditions, grades and qualities were ignored, as all tobacco brought the same price. During most of the selling season there were no individual sales, the tobacco being allotted to buyers at one price.

## INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

**Insects**—In a time when maximum food production is vital, damage by insects assumes the status of sabotage. Control efforts have been directed mainly to the pests that threatened to affect the food production program.

The large increase in home gardens, many of them planted by inexperienced gardeners, called for extra work in control of

**Maryland has taken the leadership in producing and distributing the milky white disease, which is proving effective in controlling the Japanese beetle. Left—note the milky white appearance of a sick grub. Right—observe the difference in the droplets of blood; in the sick grub the blood is a milky white, while in the healthy grub it is crystal clear.**

vegetable and fruit pests. A special control calendar to meet this need was prepared and 30,000 copies distributed, and a large number of demonstrations were given.

Some of the materials known to be effective and used commonly to control insects were available only in limited quantities, so that new materials and new methods had to be devised and demonstrated.

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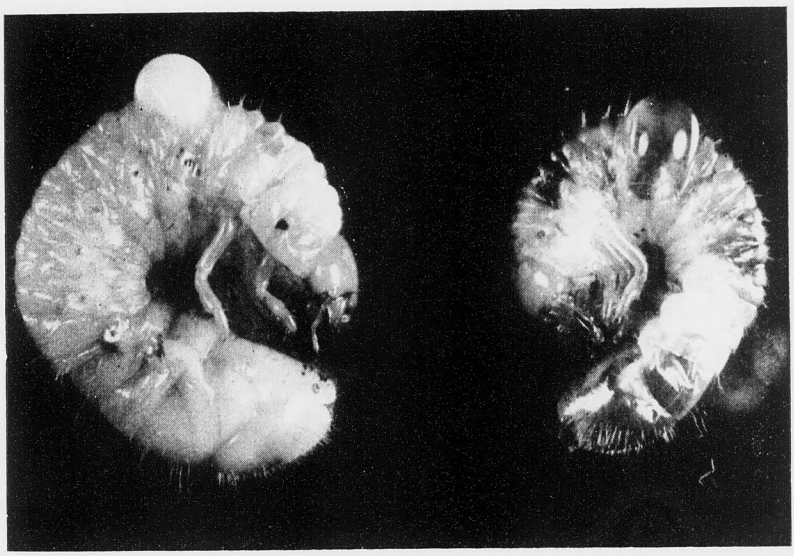

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The Japanese beetle program was continued with support and cooperation of all infested counties, as well as with state and Federal funds. In addition to retarding the increase and spread of the pest and temporary protection of plants, results indicate fine progress in establishing natural enemies in the form of milky disease and parasites. Maryland is a leader in this type of Japanese beetle control work. During the four-year period 1939-42, a total of 64,132 pounds of milky disease spore dust was spread on 45,282 colony sites in 11 states and the District of Columbia. Of this total, 44,796 pounds were prepared and distributed in 35,131 colony sites in Maryland. In 1943, an additional 9,720 pounds of spore dust and 13,931 pounds of inoculated soil were distributed in 7,861 locations.

The orchard spray service, which has been in operation a number of years, is an excellent example of an educational program based on scientific facts that is used and understood by 95 percent of the fruit growers in the state.

By means of local observers, it was possible to keep in close touch with the development of insect pests and provide information regarding their control in time to prevent serious injury. Assistance was given during the year in control of insect pests of field crops, such as the European corn borer and potato insects; pests of canning crops, ornamentals, golf courses, household pests, and those attacking animals.

**Apiculture**—The apiary inspection service operated with only 7 of its original 11 inspectors, due to men entering the armed service and other work. They inspected 458 apiaries, with 3,546 colonies. The average of 1.3 percent infection for the colonies inspected is considered good in comparison with the rate in some states, but can be further reduced.

The demand for bees for orchard pollination increased decidedly and most of the large orchardists who do not own colonies of bees rent them annually. The value of bees in obtaining a good set of fruit is becoming more and more generally recognized.

While there was little increase in the number of colonies and only a small gain over 1942 in total honey production, beekeepers and their charges did yeoman work on the pollination front and produced almost 30 percent more beeswax.

An extension educational program for both producers and consumers was carried out by the specialist and regional inspectors. A monthly mimeographed paper was sent to 1,500 beekeepers.

**Plant Diseases**—It is true, no doubt, that the value of adequate control of plant diseases has been seriously underestimated

in the effort to increase food production. The goals could have been reached in many cases with little or no increase in acreage had effective control measures been practiced.

Efforts to secure varieties of potatoes which are most satisfactory from the standpoint of yield and at the same time comparatively resistant to the most serious diseases gave promising results. A new late potato variety developed by the University of Maryland in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture was christened "Potomac." In demonstrations, it has yielded as well as, or better than, Sequoia and Smooth Rurals, the tubers are more resistant to late blight rot, and there were fewer over-sized tubers than in the Sequoia variety.

For a number of years, extension workers have assumed major responsibility in assuring growers of seed potato supplies which are known to be free from disease. Inspections are made in the field and after the potatoes are placed in bins. Fifty-five growers had 282 acres of potatoes that were eligible for certification in 1943, with an estimated yield of 43,112.5 bushels. Farmers throughout the state were informed of the sources of this disease-free seed and encouraged to use it in their planting. Demonstrations of spraying and seed treatment were other measures utilized to cut down the loss commonly suffered from diseases in potato production.

Control of diseases affecting apples and peaches was conducted principally in cooperation with the entomology and horticulture departments, through the use of spray calendars and cards sent to growers advising them of the time to spray and materials to use.

A new red stele resistant strawberry, the "Temple," was released and plans were made for its distribution to many growers on the Eastern Shore.

Almost half of the plant disease specimens sent in for identification and control recommendations were of vegetable crops, which is a reflection of the increased interest in gardens. Answers to a list of questions asked most frequently were prepared and sent to victory gardeners.

Ten demonstrations on production of certified sweet potatoes were conducted in 1943. Stem rot was unusually severe in some seed fields and growers were shown how to rogue their fields and select seed stock free from this disease.

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Progress in rural electrification was greatly curtailed, partly because it was necessary for the specialist to devote a large per-

centage of his time to the emergency farm labor program and partly due to limitations on supplies of needed materials. Conserving materials, keeping equipment operating, and the production, preservation and storage of food and feed were the most important considerations in the work done in this field.

Twenty rural electrification demonstrations were primarily repair, maintenance and care schools, where project demonstrators came in for a day and actually repaired their own equipment under the specialist's supervision and studied care and maintenance. Through the project demonstrators the information was relayed to groups and neighbors.

With the restrictions that were in effect, 468 families were assisted in getting electricity, 585 were assisted with lighting and home equipment, and 385 were aided in using electricity for income producing purposes.

Seven areas in Maryland are interested in building locker storage plants and applications are being prepared and investigations made.

There are approximately 400 farm freezers in the state, of various makes, or of rigged-up equipment. Information was gathered on needs and troubles and will be used in providing information and education.

When the WPB made available small quantities of wiring materials for the emergency needs of farmers, assistance was given in designing farm wiring layouts using a minimum of copper.

Requests for building plans cover almost every conceivable type, style and size of structure. The objective of the building plan service, which has been developed over a period of years, is to supply at nominal cost blueprint working drawings for approved designs of farm structures and equipment to anyone who requests them. Copies of five publications that have been furnished all county agents constitute in effect an illustrated catalog of the designs for which the Extension Service is prepared to furnish blueprints. In response to specific requests, 344 farm building plans were sent to 176 persons in 1943.

A rather outstanding development with which the Extension Engineer assisted was the construction by Rayner Brothers of Salisbury of a new and improved design of sweet potato storage house having a capacity of 60,000 bushels.

Maryland now has five Soil Conservation Districts, organized on a county basis, in which the major land use problem is drainage. They are all located on the Eastern Shore. One Extension

Service specialist devotes his full time to drainage work. In addition to the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, all five districts receive substantial financial support from their respective county governments, and the Wicomico and Worcester programs are aided by a state appropriation of $30,000 for the Pocomoke River project. The public funds are used to furnish dragline excavators, to employ dragline operators, and to furnish repairs and operating supplies.

The drainage program is growing into a sounder and better rounded effort than has been made in former years and is making a distinct contribution to food production. A survey of benefits received from drainage indicated that over a period of three to six years there was an increase in production of from 10 to 50 percent on land that was still being cultivated, but was subject to frequent flooding. There are areas also of fertile bottom lands which were too wet to cultivate before drainage and are now producing the best crops of any land on the farms.

Somewhat less effort was given to farm machinery repairs than in 1942, but reports showed that 2,817 farmers followed maintenance and repair suggestions and 1,624 were assisted in making more efficient use of their mechanical equipment. Brief mention of the valuable work done in restoring sewing machines to working order is made under the clothing project.

## MARKETING

A substantial part of the extension work in marketing is closely associated with activities carried on under the State Board of Agriculture, and by the same personnel. For example, nearly every inspection of fruits, vegetables, seeds, or other products for certification is a demonstration in which the value of grading and standardization are emphasized and the points that make for quality are explained. Some phases were curtailed, or practically discontinued, because of wartime conditions, and a number of new activities were assumed in connection with wartime purchases of food products.

Products inspected during the year included: Apples, 170,240 bus.; potatoes, 358,500 bus.; peaches, 23,861 bus.; sweet potatoes, 32,969 bus.; tomatoes, 519,322 lugs; lima beans, 16,824 bus.; snap beans, 7,910 bus.; strawberries, 18,327 crates; butter, 42,877 lbs.; cheese, 257,270 lbs.; eggs, 1,355,461 dozens; poultry, 128,436 lbs.; cannery peas, 1,445,404 lbs.; cannery corn, 4,222,800 lbs.; cannery tomatoes, 599,644 baskets. In addition, 29 cars of potatoes from Maine and 175,000 bushels of sweet potatoes were inspected for a local processor who purchased them for dehydration. Apples and potatoes were inspected as they were received for canning and dehydration by another processor. This type of service is a new development.

The Department of Markets was the cooperating agency in Government purchases of farm commodities, handling the inspection, certification, car loadings, bills of lading, pay vouchers, etc. In 1943, these included 66,000 bushels of potatoes, 7,910 bushels of snap beans, and 16,824 bushels of lima beans.

The Department also undertook the sampling of milk in Maryland processing plants for the Federal Government, samples being sent to Federal laboratories for analysis. In 1943, samples were drawn from 601,875 pounds of the dried product.

Early in 1943, steps were taken to facilitate the marketing of fruits and vegetables under wartime conditions. A "Guidance Committee" was created with power to appoint sub-committees to deal with emergency conditions arising in connection with marketing particular crops. The drought which prevailed late in the season presented many problems that threatened to develop. Only in distribution of snap beans and white potatoes did any serious problem arise. The set-up developed will prove of value in 1944 and other years.

The Extension Service was represented on a commission appointed in 1943 by Governor Herbert R. O'Conor to study the Baltimore wholesale fruit and vegetable market with a view to making recommendations for its improvement to the 1945 session of the General Assembly.

A marketing specialist was maintained in Baltimore to promote more efficient distribution of fruits and vegetables. With limited resources, he is developing a program that has the confidence of growers and distributors and is gradually making its influence felt by consumers.

Due to the shortage of new containers for marketing fruits, vegetables and eggs, information as to sources of supplies of used containers was collected, tabulated and disseminated to producers.

## STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Although the State Horticultural Department has always been concerned with control and inspection features, it has been the policy to associate such functions with educational work. In the interest of efficiency and economy, and to make for close coordination of the work, these functions are directed by the Extension Director. The State Entomologist and State Plant Pathologist are responsible for active prosecution of the work and detailed reports are made by them in the biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture.

## CONCLUSION

This presents a summary of the manifold activities of the Service. Naturally war conditions have caused the realignment of projects and a diversion of specialists, as well as Agents, in the lines of work having to do primarily with the war production effort. I cannot pay too great tribute to the devotion of members of the Service to the production of the results herein cited. Our Agents particularly have been overwhelmed with demand in various directions, but in spite of this, I am pleased to report a loyalty in overcoming every obstacle that has appeared in our way. Notwithstanding conflicts in organization from Federal sources, the Service is making a greater record in World War II than in World War I.

I am happy to express my gratitude for the loyalty of members of the Service to the Director in these trying times and I am more than pleased to acknowledge the sympathetic support of the President in prosecuting the work of the Service.

## EXTENSION EMPLOYEES AT HEADQUARTERS

**Administrative Staff:**

| | |
|---|---|
| THOMAS B. SYMONS | Director |
| E. I. OSWALD | Assistant Director |
| MISS VENIA M. KELLAR | Assistant Director |
| E. N. CORY | Assistant Director |
| A. H. SNYDER | Extension Editor |
| P. E. NYSTROM | County Agent Leader |
| E. G. JENKINS | State Boy's Club Agent |
| MISS DOROTHY EMERSON | Girls' Club Agent |
| MISS FLORENCE H. MASON | Dist. Agent and Spec. in Home Furnishing |
| MISS K. G. CONNOLLY | Administrative Assistant |

**Subject Matter Specialists:**

| | |
|---|---|
| *G. J. ABRAMS | Specialist in Apiculture |
| W. R. BALLARD | Specialist in Landscape and Vegetable Gardening |
| H. C. BARKER | Specialist in Dairying |
| W. C. BEAVEN | Specialist in Marketing |
| *H. R. BIRD | Specialist in Poultry Husbandry |
| F. B. BOMBERGER | Coordinator of Marketing |
| *R. W. CARPENTER | Specialist in Agricultural Engineering |
| *O. R. CARRINGTON | Assistant Extension Editor |
| *J. A. CONOVER | Specialist in Dairying |
| *E. N. CORY | Specialist in Entomology |
| JOHN COTTON | Specialist in Soil Conservation |
| S. H. DEVAULT | Specialist in Agrl. Economics and Farm Mgt. |
| L. S. DODSON | Specialist in Sociology |
| MYLO S. DOWNEY | Assistant in Club Work |
| R. S. FORRESTER | Assistant in Marketing |
| ENGEL GILBERT | Assistant Japanese Beetle Control Work |
| CASTILLO GRAHAM | Specialist in Entomology |
| A. B. HAMILTON | Specialist in Farm Management |
| R. C. HAWES | Baltimore Marketing Specialist |
| H. A. HUNTER | Specialist in Canning Crops |
| GEORGE HYATT, JR. | Specialist in Dairying |
| *W. F. JEFFERS | Specialist in Plant Pathology |
| *R. A. JEHLE | Specialist in Plant Pathology |
| *MORELY A. JULL | Specialist in Poultry Husbandry and Head of Department |
| *W. B. KEMP | Specialist in Agronomy and Head of Department |
| MISS ESTHER KNOWLES | Specialist in Home Management |
| A. V. KREWATCH | Specialist in Rural Electrification |
| G. S. LANGFORD | Specialist in Insect Control |
| *F. H. LEINBACH | Specialist in Animal Husbandry and Head of Department |
| *GERALD L. LUND | Assistant Illustrator |
| *J. W. MAGRUDER | Specialist in Agronomy |
| *C. E. MAHONEY | Specialist in Horticulture and Head of Dept. |

* Part-time Specialist.

| | |
|---|---|
| MISS MARGARET MCPHEETERS | Specialist in Nutrition |
| A. F. MARTIN | Assistant in Marketing |
| C. P. MERRICK | Specialist in Drainage |
| MARTIN H. MUMA | Assistant in Japanese Beetle Control Work |
| *JAMES B. OUTHOUSE | Specialist in Animal Husbandry |
| M. A. PETTY | Specialist in Pathology |
| W. B. POSEY | Tobacco Specialist |
| W. H. RICE | Specialist in Poultry Husbandry |
| *A. L. SCHRADER | Specialist in Horticulture |
| S. B. SHAW | Specialist in Marketing and Chief of Md. State Dept. of Markets |
| MISS HELEN SHELBY | Specialist in Clothing |
| M. M. SHOEMAKER | Specialist in Landscape Gardening |
| *A. S. THURSTON | Specialist in Horticulture |
| H. J. TWILLEY | Assistant Specialist in Marketing |
| J. M. VIAL | Specialist in Animal Husbandry |
| A. F. VIERHELLER | Specialist in Horticulture |
| *E. A. WALKER | Specialist in Plant Pathology |
| E. P. WALLS | Specialist in Marketing and Canning Crops |
| CHARLES WILLIAMS | Specialist in Poultry |
| W. S. WILSON | Assistant in Boys' Club Work |

* Part-time Specialist.

## COUNTY AGENTS

| County | Name | Headquarters |
|---|---|---|
| Allegany | R. F. MCHENRY | Cumberland |
| Anne Arundel | S. E. DAY | Annapolis |
| Baltimore | H. B. DERRICK | Towson |
| Calvert | JOHN B. MORSELL | Prince Frederick |
| Caroline | G. W. CLENDANIEL | Denton |
| Carroll | L. C. BURNS | Westminster |
| Cecil | J. Z. MILLER | Elkton |
| Charles | P. D. BROWN | LaPlata |
| Dorchester | CHARLES FULLER (Acting) | Cambridge |
| Frederick | H. R. SHOEMAKER | Frederick |
| Garrett | JOHN H. CARTER | Oakland |
| Harford | H. M. CARROLL | Bel Air |
| Howard | W. G. MYERS | Ellicott City |
| Kent | J. D. MCVEAN | Chestertown |
| Montgomery | O. M. ANDERSON | Rockville |
| Prince George's | P. E. CLARK | Upper Marlboro |
| Queen Anne's | J. WALTER EBY | Centerville |
| St. Mary's | J. JULIUS JOHNSON | Leonardtown |
| Somerset | C. Z. KELLER | Princess Anne |
| Talbot | R. S. BROWN | Easton |
| Washington | MARK MILLER | Hagerstown |
| Wicomico | J. P. BROWN | Salisbury |
| Worcester | R. T. GRANT | Snow Hill |

## Assistant County Agents

| County | Name | Headquarters |
|---|---|---|
| Allegany and Washington | H. W. BEGGS | Cumberland |
| Baltimore | J. WHELLER ENSOR | Towson |
| Harford | C. M. CISSEL | Bel Air |
| Kent | STANLEY SUTTON | Chestertown |
| Montgomery | ROSCOE WHIPP | Rockville |
| Carroll and Frederick | FRANCIS ROGERS | Frederick |

## Local Agents (Colored)

| County | Name | Headquarters |
|---|---|---|
| Southern Maryland | M. G. BAILEY | Seat Pleasant |
| Eastern Shore | L. H. MARTIN | Princess Anne |

## HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

| County | Name | Headquarters |
|---|---|---|
| Allegany | MAUDE A. BEAN | Cumberland |
| Anne Arundel | FRANCES BEEGLE RITCHINGS | Annapolis |
| Baltimore | ANNA TRENTHAM | Towson |
| Calvert | FLORENCE E. BUCHANAN | Prince Frederick |
| Caroline | BESSIE M. SPAFFORD | Denton |
| Carroll | ADELINE M. HOFFMAN | Westminster |
| Cecil | HELEN I. SMITH | Elkton |
| Charles | MARY GRAHAM | LaPlata |
| Dorchester | HATTIE E. BROOKS | Cambridge |

| County | Name | Headquarters |
|---|---|---|
| Frederick | JESSIE M. HAMMERLY | Frederick |
| Garrett | MILDRED BARTON HOFFMAN | Oakland |
| Harford | CATHERINE MAURICE | Bel Air |
| Howard | MILDRED FLANAGAN | Ellicott City |
| Kent | HELEN N. SCHELLINGER | Chestertown |
| Montgomery | EDYTHE M. TURNER | Rockville |
| Prince George's | ETHEL M. REGAN | Hyattsville |
| Queen Anne's | MARIANNA LEE LONG | Centerville |
| St. Mary's | ETHEL JOY | Leonardtown |
| Somerset | HILDA TOPFER | Princess Anne |
| Talbot | MARGARET SMITH | Easton |
| Washington | ARDATH E. MARTIN | Hagerstown |
| Wicomico | HELEN F. WILLERTON | Salisbury |
| Worcester | LUCY J. WALTER | Snow Hill |

## Assistant Home Demonstration Agents

| County | Name | Headquarters |
|---|---|---|
| Allegany | MARGARET T. LOAR | Cumberland |

## Local Home Demonstration Agents (Colored)

| County | Name | Headquarters |
|---|---|---|
| Charles, St. Mary's, Prince George's and Montgomery | ETHEL BIANCHI | Seat Pleasant |
| | EVELYN KENT, *Assistant* | Seat Pleasant |
| Somerset | SYBIL NANCE | Princess Anne |

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK BY ITEMS OF EXPENSE AND SOURCES OF FUNDS

| | Total | Federal Funds | | Offset Funds | Funds Not Used As Offset | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Smith Lever | Capper-Ketcham | | College and State | County |
| Personal Services: | | | | | | |
| Salaries— | | | | | | |
| Administrative | $19,594.67 | $8,853.10 | $ | $5,983.02 | $4,758.55 | $ |
| Supervisory | 13,095.82 | 9,980.02 | | 3,115.80 | | |
| Specialists | 82,765.95 | 36,935.33 | | 14,465.06 | 31,148.90 | 216.66 |
| Agents | 145,710.19 | 79,667.29 | 26,453.25 | 20,007.36 | 41.66 | 19,540.63 |
| Clerks—Headquarters | 27,013.00 | 15,009.95 | | 6,888.37 | 5,114.68 | |
| Clerks—County | 31,405.56 | 7,022.72 | | 1,037.17 | 117.30 | 23,228.37 |
| Labor | 175.11 | 100.56 | | | 74.55 | |
| Travel Expenses: | | | | | | |
| Administrative | 2,471.41 | 1,105.46 | | 293.52 | 1,072.43 | |
| Supervisory | 2,133.08 | 1,581.82 | | 359.00 | 192.26 | |
| Specialists | 16,448.76 | 1,021.22 | | 5,154.21 | 10,273.33 | |
| Agents | 31,855.63 | 3,397.68 | | 169.87 | 1,132.08 | 27,156.00 |
| Non-Scientific | | | | | | |
| Transportation of Things | 209.33 | 193.79 | | 15.54 | | |
| Communication Services | 1,238.90 | 1,238.90 | | | | |
| Utility Services and Rents: | | | | | | |
| Heat, Light, Water, Power | | | | | | |
| Rents | | | | | | |
| Printing, Binding: | | | | | | |
| Publications | 5,669.93 | 884.79 | | 2,505.61 | 2,279.53 | |
| Small Printing | 475.40 | 303.15 | | 67.50 | 104.75 | |
| Other Contractual Services: | | | | | | |
| Repairs to Equipment, etc. | 271.05 | 223.70 | | 47.35 | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| Supplies | 16,310.52 | 2,591.02 | | 286.25 | 2,405.25 | 11,028.00 |
| Equipment | 1,619.27 | 1,188.46 | | 430.81 | | |
| Retirement Contribution | | | | | | |
| Total | 398,463.58 | 171,298.96 | 26,453.25 | 60,826.44 | 58,715.27 | 81,169.66 |

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, BY PROJECTS, SHOWING SOURCES OF FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Equipment | | | | | | |
| Retirement Contribution | | | | | | |
| Total | 398,463.58 | 171,298.96 | 26,453.25 | 60,826.44 | 58,715.27 | 81,169.66 |

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, BY PROJECTS, SHOWING SOURCES OF FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK

| | Total | Federal Funds | | Offset Funds | Funds Not Used As Offset | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Smith-Lever | Capper-Ketcham | | College and State | County |
| Administration | $12,854.56 | $6,328.62 | $ | $4,778.25 | $1,747.69 | $ |
| Publications | 14,109.44 | 6,861.04 | | 4,323.82 | 2,924.58 | |
| County agent work | 145,667.52 | 66,252.35 | 13,495.27 | 17,228.30 | 1,553.10 | 47,138.50 |
| Home demonstration work | 101,089.54 | 42,600.13 | 12,957.98 | 10,136.54 | 1,580.39 | 33,814.50 |
| Extension Club Work | 11,858.76 | 9,728.05 | | 1,835.15 | 295.56 | |
| Agronomy | 9,348.86 | 2,874.91 | | 2,519.72 | 3,954.23 | |
| Animal Industries | 8,702.04 | 2,775.00 | | 4,096.72 | 1,830.32 | |
| Horticulture | 9,145.02 | 6,099.00 | | 2,671.02 | 375.00 | |
| Dairying | 9,789.06 | 2,212.60 | | 1,695.29 | 5,881.17 | |
| Agricultural Marketing | 18,615.00 | 4,404.45 | | 3,482.40 | 10,728.15 | |
| Poultry Husbandry | 6,786.32 | 3,922.16 | | 1,644.38 | 1,219.78 | |
| Entomology | 9,648.75 | 169.67 | | | 9,469.08 | |
| Pathology | 10,013.85 | | | | 10,013.85 | |
| Canning Crops | 3,226.50 | 2,483.34 | | 515.48 | 227.68 | |
| Forestry | 1,723.10 | | | 1,309.50 | 413.60 | |
| Agricultural Engineering | 6,411.01 | 3,371.73 | | 1,309.60 | 1,729.68 | |
| Home Management | 2,608.60 | 1,720.13 | | 633.90 | 37.91 | 216.66 |
| Farm Management | 1,417.74 | | | | 1,417.74 | |
| Apiculture | 1,815.62 | 37.00 | | | 1,778.62 | |
| Rural Sociology | 1,749.97 | 500.00 | | 603.21 | 646.76 | |
| Tobacco | 3,583.67 | 2,473.66 | | 659.65 | 450.36 | |
| Home Furnishing | 1,766.64 | 1,647.58 | | 39.00 | 80.06 | |
| Nutrition | 2,716.08 | 1,854.50 | | 856.18 | 5.40 | |
| Clothing | 3,223.68 | 2,641.42 | | 488.33 | 93.93 | |
| Soil Conservation | 592.25 | 341.62 | | | 250.63 | |
| Total Expenditures | 398,463.58 | 171,298.96 | 26,453.25 | 60,826.44 | 58,715.27 | 81,169.66 |